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Address by

Mr. G. D. NAIDU

(COIMBATORE)

on the eve of his departure
from West Germany
at a Farewell Party consisting of
friends, doctors and
business people

at

ESSLINGEN/a. NECKAR, STUTTGART,
WEST GERMANY

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GOPAL BAGH, COIMBATORE.

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Mr. G. D. NAIDU (Coimbatore)

at a meeting on 1—3—1958

at Esslingen/a. N. Stuttgart, W. Germany.

Doctors, Business Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First of all I thank you all for attending the meeting at such a short notice. I was very anxious to see you all and bid you good-bye before I leave this country. Several friends invited me to their houses for tea or dinner and to have a leisurely discussion. Unfortunately on account of short time it is not possible for me to go to several places, but fortunately all of you were able to come here with very great inconvenience, particularly the doctors and business people.

Several friends here asked me again many particulars about India in general and particularly the new Indian Government, business relations with other countries and the indigenous system of medicine. In this same hall I have already

given a speech as published in your papers some weeks back. I have to repeat the same again.

I need not tell you about the achievements by the Government of India during the last ten years, as every one of you know it very well. No doubt your country as well as other Western countries have developed to a very great extent in a very short time. Though India is not developed to such an extent, she has risen to very great height in agriculture, education, industry and other big projects, such as river valley projects, fertilizers, electricity, cement, steel and various other needs of the country. Many friends here, in England and in the United States asked me about politics, particularly communism and the Kerala Government with communist ministers. The Western countries have utterly misunderstood these points. Indian communism is totally different. In India Congress is the biggest and powerful party. Kerala is a small province and there also the Communist party, which is not a major party, have formed a ministry by coalition. Though they are sitting in opposition to the Congress, they cannot rule the State according to their wish, but have to run the administration according to the Indian Constitution under the authority of the

Congress Government. As in western countries in India also, there are other parties such as "Dravida Kazhagam" under the leadership of E. V. Ramasamy Periar and "Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam" with its leader Mr. C. N. Annadurai which are strong parties, but they are only in South India. Some other parties are spread in other parts of India, but no one can stand against Congress.

In the young Indian Government administration, there may be some drawbacks in the beginning, but the administration have improved very much and in a short time India will be one among the powerful countries. Our Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, who can command the whole country is the guiding factor to reach the destiny. To complete the Second Five Year Plan, India needs much foreign aid. You all know that for this purpose, our Finance Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was here and visited the U. K. and U. S. A. Because of his personal visit and influence, foreign governments and capitalists have come forward to invest capital as well as to give loans to India. Hence, the Second Five Year Plan can be carried through even earlier than the planned period. If such foreign help is not available, even then, the plan will be carried out without much difficulty, but it may take more time.

When I attended the Far Eastern Conference in New York in October last, when I expressed this view, several business people asked me many questions. My reply was that the Kerala State Government is administered according to the constitutional act under the Congress rule and is equal or better than some other states. In general, Indian communism is a different one.

Now Western Countries are developing their industries many fold. It is true, the present demand is very high for capital equipment and consumer goods and the export of them. The present expansion can meet the demand now. Even now, many factories and plants are extending further and further, which in my opinion is not for the good of any country. Many of the backward countries are developing their own industries by their own funds or by the foreign aids. Within another two or three years almost all countries may have sufficient capital industries as well as small scale industries to meet their internal demands. Of course for the next two or three years the demand for capital equipment and consumer goods may continue, but after this period there may be little or no demand. The further expansion in western countries' industries has to be

curtailed and their production reduced year by year, which will naturally create unemployment and depression. In order to avoid this to a certain extent, the western countries may invest capitals in the way of foreign aids in the undeveloped and backward countries. Several western countries are investing on this basis in S. America, Africa, Middle and Far Eastern countries, including India. What I want to mention here is that the best place for such investment is India, better than any other country in the world, as the type of people in India and the climate are quite different from others and hence India will always be the safest place for investment. Apart from this when you invest in other countries in a short time, you have to find out other markets for the production from these plants. But in India for several years, no such circumstance is likely to happen because it is such a big country with a big population where internal market can stand for a long time. I mentioned this matter very clearly in the meeting and this will apply here also. While there is always the fear of war in some of these developed or under-developed countries, you can invest safely with confidence any amount of capital in India. Several friends here have already come forward and discussed with me about their schemes. I have invited them to come

to India to finalise the schemes. I am not very much in touch with politics and therefore I leave it here.

At present, though there is severe restriction in exchange, business with Germany will flourish as India needs not only machines, but also technical help from Germany for some more years. I am glad to say here that wherever I went to see the factories and to fix up apprentices for some training, every one of them is willing to take them and some of my apprentices are undergoing training here, while some years back it was not possible to get such facilities.

In 1955, I mentioned in a meeting here about the researches made by me in connection with Diabetes and Leucorrhoea. This research was continued with very good success. In the last meeting I explained how this research was started and what are the results achieved.

Before describing the medicine, I have to tell some words about Doctor Ramaswamy, who has come here, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, who is at my residence in Coimbatore and about myself. I am not telling anything to praise any one of us or by that to gain anything for me or for any advertisement

purpose. Unless these facts are known to you, it won't impress anybody as they have not come in any publications or through any other sources.

In this connection I feel shy and am reluctant to say more about my work, but I am compelled by the circumstances to mention the bare facts in order to understand the origin of this work.

First I have to mention the results achieved by me in Agriculture. Some friends are calling me Doctor in the sense of a graduate in Science. As a matter of fact, I am not a graduate and I had never been a student in any school in India. If I have any knowledge in transport, industries, education, agriculture and medicine, it is only by practical work available in various places and occasions and by personal touch with friends like you in various countries during my travel. I have travelled in all countries, except S. America and S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand. By the inducement and drive given to me by Sir M. Visvesvariah, the Industrial father of India, I have visited almost all towns in your country and many towns in U. K., U. S. A. and Japan and I have got all the help from all persons I had met. In Russia and Japan I could not do much because of language and restrictions.

In my young age I was doing agricultural work in my lands in a crude way. Then, in my travels I saw wonderful experiments in agriculture in California and other places. I have read some books in agriculture and Indian indigenous medicines. In the beginning of the World War II, I was in U. S. A. and after returning, I made some experiments in plants such as cotton, maize, bananas, oranges, papayas, red-gram, lentils and cauliflower by injections. Generally the increase of yield and improvement in the quality of the plants are by grafting or pollination. Though there are very good results the work involved is very tedious.

Now experiments by injection of chemicals are made in Japan, Russia, America and other places. In the English Weekly "Free India" Madras dated 24th March, '57 there appears an article that Professor Usuke Sumiki of Tokyo University, School of Agricultural Chemistry, after 20 years of research has brought out a chemical by name "Gibborellin" made from a culture of Gibberella Saubinetti, wheat scab, etc. The plant harmone can be used in liquid form, paste or powder. By this experiment a paulownia tree is claimed to have added an extra six feet to its height and this drug increases the

enzymes that accelerate the chemical process of converting starch into maltose, thus making it possible to obtain more beer, whisky, jelly and malt from millet. Prof. Sumiki announced these findings at an international conference in Rio de Jeneiro, New York and Rome.

U. S. A. also started mass production of the harmone. A photo has appeared in "Life" 27th May '57, international edition, showing cabbages growing 12 feet by the stimulation of the chemical "Gibberellic" acid. This chemical multiplies brussels sprouts instead of enlarging them. On pumpkin plants it enlarges the vines but not the pumpkins. It is also stated that seven chemical companies in the U. S. and Britain are rushing to put "Gibberellic" acid on the market for commercial testing. It is nearly a year and the chemical has not yet come to the market.

I have also seen an article published in "Sunday Chronicle" dated 27th August, 1950, with a heading "Mr. Hones Injections Mean Food". It was mentioned therein "Whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow........ where only one grew before, would deserve better of man kind and do more essential service to

his country than the whole race of politicians put together". Here also no doubt the quantity is increased.

I read in a paper that by injections in Russia, flowers and fruits of a particular plant are changed. In all these experiments either the injections or the chemicals or mixed manure are to be given to each plant.

The results achieved in the experiments made by me are different. I tried various forms of injections by some chemicals and by extracting the harmones from one plant and injecting into other plants and so on. I started these experiments in 1941 and after six years of continuous tedious work, a little success came to light, in which bananas gave nine types of taste in one, but the quantity was not increased. In red-gram the plant grew upto 12 feet instead of the usual 5 or 6 feet and the yield was 60 ounces per plant instead of the usual 8 ounces and the life of the plant was four years, if not attacked by disease, while ordinarily it is only 9 months. In cotton, the plant grew from 10 to 15 feet with five times more yield and the life was four years instead of 6 months to one year if not attacked by disease. In papaya, the fruits grew in various shapes, some were

like tomatoes, some like cucumbers, some like melons, some like mangoes and some like ordinary papayas, all in one stem, but all the fruits had the same sweet taste. The yield was very high and the plant yielded fruits from the ground level unlike normal. The pepsin content was increased. Though the plant life was longer, the yield got reduced after the third year. In orange there was no success, but the taste was changed from sweetness to complete bitterness and from complete bitterness to extreme sweetness in the particular tree and no chang was found in the seeds. In cauliflower the plant grew 3 to 4 feet with double yield, but no great success through the seeds. In maize, the plant grew more than 15 feet yielding 7 to 39 cobs, but half the cobs are not good. Amongst all these researches, the orange is a failure, because the seeds did not give the same result. The cauliflower is also failure because the seeds did not reproduce again the same quality. With all other plants, the seeds also gave the same result as the original injected plant for the last 10 years in several generations. Many scientists and others did not believe this in the beginning. You may all know Sir C. V. Raman, the great scientist and the Nobel prize winner in India. He did not believe at first when he saw a maize plant growing one inch per

day and various shapes of papaya fruits in a tree in one stem. After seeing this in person he wrote the following :—

"Like Luther Burbank, Mr. G. D. Naidu has sought to improve upon Nature's creations in the plant world. His methods are original if unorthodox. I have been photographed standing besides cotton and maize plants of dimensions - not quite Brobdignagion - but nevertheless of "The believe it or not" variety - stimulated by the strong medicines contrived by Mr. G. D. Naidu's fertile ingenuity or imagination - call it what you like. I hope the world at large will benefit by his experiments".

On another occasion :—

"It would need an abler pen than mine to sketch in a few words a picture of the remarkable man that Mr. G. D. Naidu is and to indicate his great character and most varied achievements. Only this morning I visited a farm near Podanur where he has created whole series of botanic marvels, which should give food for thought to any enterprising biologist. A great educator, an entrepreneur in many fields

of engineering and industry, a warm-hearted man filled with love for his fellows and a desire to help them in their troubles, Mr. Naidu is truly a man in a million – perhaps this is an understatement".

On another occasion he expressed:—

"I came again to Coimbatore on the morning of the 28th February, '53. ....This morning I visited the garden at Podanur. What a wizard Mr. G. D. Naidu is! ...."

"To a hungry Brahmin, the field in the Podanur garden with red-gram shrubs in full bearing was an enticing sight. Mr. G. D. Naidu has evolved a variety or variant which has for three years running yielded several times more than the usual strains. The red-gram or lentil is the richest source of protein food for a vegetarian. The success of the experiments Mr. Naidu has made seems to me of the greatest importance for a food-hungry country. The variety should be tried out and adopted wherever it will grow maintaining the high yields it has so far given".

Dr. E. K. Janaki, Cytologist, Royal Horticultural Society, England wrote as under:—

"The maize plant has 20 chromozomes, but a distant cousin of it which is known as "Jogstears" has only 10 chromozomes and that is more or less found in any grass; by examining chromozomes you can have better picture of the relative relationships between plants than by just examining leaves or flowers or any other structures. .... If it is brought about with an increase in the chromozomes number, then you have discovered a very unique way of improving plants and I am congratulating you on this very new line of research, on that you have invented. We are anxiously waiting to see the experiments repeated and, I think, your name will be immortalized when this work is done more. In cotton you have grown, you have produced the same phenomena as you find in the Sea Island cottons. I cannot say very much until I have looked at the chromozomes and I hope I shall find something interesting to report when I next meet you".

Several other scientists came and saw this personally. Prof. Ashby, Director of Agricultural Economics of Great Britain came and saw the plants in person. Sir John Russell of Rothamstedt Institute, who is the eminent soil expert in this world also visited the gardens and inspected the plants and these scientists gave very good advice for further progress in my research which was followed faithfully.

In the beginning, the State Government also took much interest and Mr. Madhava Menon, the then minister for Agriculture and Education once said in a speech -

> "........I have a feeling as expressed the other day that Mr. Naidu has to be "Nationalized". It is a dream of mine which, I feel that if it materializes, will be really an establishment of centralised machine tool organization in our country to nationalize Mr. Naidu and his services......... I came here one day while I was Minister for Agriculture, when Mr. Naidu took me round to a cotton plant which he has grown, as some sort of a miraculous work which he has done with the cotton that was grown, the staple of which was over $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch or nearly two inches."........

But on account of some misunderstanding, not much progress was made. At that time I give the seeds freely to whomever came to my place. Unfortunately none took any interest in this, though all of them have seen the plants in person. When I made an advertisement quoting the price of each seed at Rs. 10/- and each plant at Rs. 1,000-0-0, a number of enquiries came and a number of people also came and paid such high prices and took the seeds and this progress also stopped here.

In 1950 I went to attend the International Agricultural Conference in Stockholm in my own capacity, where I discussed this with some people, who had interest. But I had no photographs or other papers connected with this research then. Then I gave the seeds to the Agricultural Minister in West Germany for their experiment. They gave the following report by Dr. G. Koelle, Tabakforschungsinstitut, Forchheim dated 19th January, 1953, Zu Nr. B II/51 v. though Landwirtschaftsministerium Wurttemberg-Baden, Stuttgart-W. in German language.

Von den uns im Dezember 1950 zugesandten Samen von Herrn Naidu (Papaya, Linse und Baumwolle) haben wir einige Pflanzen gezogen. Leider waren es

nur sehr wenig Samen und infolgedessen auch nur wenige Pflanzen, die wir erhielten, und die zur Beobachtung zur Verfugung standen. Alle drei Sorten gingen gut auf; fur Papaya hatten wir leider keine Vergleichspflanzen Verfugung.

Als Vergleich fur die Linse Naidu hahmen wir gewohnliche Lens esculentum, die aber in ihrem auberen Habitus stark abweicht von der Linse Naidu. Letzters ist erheblich grober als die gewohnliche Linse, vor allem in den Samen, und auberdem mehrjahrig.

Als Vergleich fur die Baumwolle Naidu hatten wir Baumwollpflanzen, die aus Samen des Botanischen Gartens - Tubingen gezogen waren. Auch hier waren die Naidu - Pflanzen viel grober in den Blattern und hoher im Wuchs als die Tubinger Baumwolle. Das beiliegends Photo zeight eine Naidu-Baumwollpflanze (rechts) im Vergleich zu einer Tubinger Baumwolle (Mitte) und eine Naidu - Linse (links). Man sieht hierauf den kleineren Wuchs und die kleineren Blatter der Tubinger im Vergleich zur Naidu - Baumwolle. Die Tubinger Baumwolle kam im vergangenen Jahre Zum Bluhen, die Naidu Baumwolle setztebis jetzt noch keine Bluten an.

Die Vermutung lag nahe, dab es sich bei der nicht naher angegebenen Behandlung der samen durch Herrn Naidu um eine Beeinflussung der Chromosomenzahl handle, ahnlich wie es auch mit Colehicin moglich ist, zu vielen. Pflanzen Polyploid herzustellen. Um eine mogliche hohere Polyploidiestufe der Naidu-Baumwolle im Vergleich zu gewohnlicher Tubinger - Baumwolle festzustellen, habe ich Chromosomenpraparate von Zelltei lengen der wurzelspitzen hergestellt. Die beiliegenden Mikroaufnahmen zeigen auf dem einen Photo mitotische Zellteilungen in der Wurzelspitze der Naidu - Baumwolle, auf dem anderen der Tubinger Baumwolle. Man kann erkennen, dab die tubinger Baumwolle kleinere Zellkerne und weniger Chromosomen besitzt als die Naidu - Baumwolle. Ein Cenaues Auszahlen der Chromosomen war hier bei nicht moglich, sodab die Polypolidie der Naidu - Pflanzen voraufig nur eine Vermutung bleiben mub.

(Sd.) Dr. Gunh.ld Koelle.

In the above report, they have mentioned that the chromosomes have increased. Dr. E. K. Janaki also confirmed this. By this increase of the chromosomes, the seeds of this plant still give the same results as the plants originally injected ten

years back. When I went to Rothamstead Institute in England, the Doctors there were very much interested about my experiments with the plants by injection.

One of the pictures of maize grown more than 16 feet in my research garden was published in "Deutz Che-Bauern-Zeitung - 25 January 1951, Page 3 and a cauliflower photo in "Stuttgarter Zeitung" dated 24th Aug. 1950 in page 9.

When I was making these experiments in plants, Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, M. D. (Edin), M. H., P. H., D. T. M., (L'Pool) Pathologist and Bacteriological Specialist contacted me. He has lived in England for 25 years working in medical line and another 25 years in India in Government Medical Service. After seeing the experiments in agriculture, he discussed about indigenous medicinal plants and how their quality and quantity may be improved by my methods and after extracting the alkaloids and powders they could be used for various diseases. About this doctor, I have the correspondence from Dr. K. F. Meyar, M. D., University of California, George William, Hooper Foundation, Medical Center, San Francisco, U. S. A., Letter dated October 8, 1945:

"Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
Haffkine Institute,
Parel, Bombay

My dear Dr. Naidu,

In your valuable article 'The serum Therapy of Plague", Lancet, October 24, 1931, p. 895, you state that at the suggestion of Dr. G. F. Petrie of the Lister Institute, you carried out a comparative test on the value of different sera by using Madras rats and the protective, antitoxic and curative value was determined. Unfortunately there are no details given concerning the technic which was employed and since we have under consideration an exceedingly potent serum of our own preparation I am very anxious indeed to make similar comparative tests. A letter to Dr. Peterie disclosed that he has forgotten the details but he suggested that I communicate with you. Will you be good enough to tell me how you determine the protective, the antitoxic and the curative value on rats. How was the serum administered? ....In this connection I wish to tell you that we have found your observations to be absolutely correct. Antiplague sera prepared on horses have a very low

protective value even after antibodies have been concentrated in the gamma globulins. On the other hand, rabbit anti-plague sera have a high protective value"........

Letter dated: December 17, 1945

"Dr. B. P. B. Naidu,
C/o Powells Ltd.,
Bombay.

My dear Dr. Naidu:

I wish to thank you most sincerely for your kind and informative letters of November 3rd and 28th, 1945. In particular the last letter gives me the information I desired and I want you to know how much I appreciate your efforts to copy the valuable data for my benefit. For the past fifteen years I have read all of your articles and I have been able to apply your superb studies to our plague work. .... You will note that your observations on the production of anti-plague sera on rabbits have been fully confirmed. In combination with sulfa-diazine the sera save 90 to 100 per cent of the mice. Serum alone cures only 40 per cent of the plague infected animals. Using

newer methods of refining and fractionation it is now practical to make available lyophilized antiplague sera which will be stable at any climate. Your basic research is certainly bearing fruit."

It is not available easily to get the services of such pathologists but I received his promise to serve which gave me full confidence. One of his letters to me received when I was in London is as follows:

"Research Laboratory, Coimbatore dated 11th July, 1955 – to Mr. G. D. Naidu Garu, London.

Respected and Dear Sir,

I offer my grateful thanks for the letter post containing Abbot's Laboratory methods in Amoebic Dysentery. It is a long time since I had addressed you a letter, you are a busy body and I did not want to encroach on your time. Since I have been moved to Podanur, I have steadily gained both health and strength; I am able to walk short distance; but if I attempt more, I am not able to balance myself sufficiently much to walk without pain and discomfort; further if I attempt to walk

after sitting for a while, this is unsteady and painful. Still, there is not much of a disability as I thought I may go into. With time and the daily practice of walking which I am doing I hope I will get over existing disability. I am very grateful for the car which you kindly placed at my service to take me backwards and forwards between Coimbatore and Podanur.

I have a good appetite and sleep well at nights. But for the slight disablement in walking, I am quite well and feel also well. I cannot feel sufficiently gratefull and indebted to you for saving me from an impending death and given me a new lease of life. I can only assure you that as you have given me new life of existence, I consider myself as your property till I die. It shall be highest endeavour to serve you faithfully, loyally and devotedly for the rest of my life, serving you to the best of my ability. I have started to attend the laboratory and work, compelled by the necessity of keeping the laboratory going, as there were rumours that I was dead or left Coimbatore, disabled. Work for the Laboratory has started to come by degrees although I have not reached

and caught up to what the Laboratory was in June 1954. I do hope and pray that you may keep good health while you are away from us. It is very difficult for me to express in words my gratitude and loyalty towards you, and it is my true and sincere desire and intension to repay in some measure by indebtedness by my loyalty and service. With respectful regards, yours respectfully, B. P. B. Naidu"

This letter encouraged me to continue this research work steadily and he is very healthy and strong and now he is doing research work more than normal.

A book published by this Association on Elementary Bacteriology by Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, was offered 100 thousand dollars for the copy-right. But on account of the rules of the Association, the copy-right was not sold. But I am giving this book including some other pamphlets to the Esslingen Library as a free gift.

In addition to the encouragament given by this doctor, Dr. C. S. Ramaswami and Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar encouraged me to continue the research. I have to state here a few words about them.

Doctor Ramaswami who is here is an eminent Doctor in South India. He has undergone training in various hospitals including the Bosch Hospital, Stuttgart, Hamburg Hospital, London Hospital, Mayo Clinic in Rochester and some other hospitals in Boston, New York, Chicago and California. Though he is a doctor in Allopathy he took much interest and supported the Siddha and Ayurvedic system of medicines. He has got his own clinic, in the same pattern of Mayo Clinic. He is treating numerous patients freely and in many cases he supports poor patients giving boarding and lodging too. He is not only experienced in medicine, but is also a specialist in Surgery and Gynocology.

Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar whose qualifications and ability I am not able to describe here except saying that he is a prodigy amongst the physicians. Usually it may take many hours and even some days for the examination of a patient and to diagnose the complaints even with the aid of so many modern apparatus and equipments. If any one goes to this Doctor, within 5 minutes or at the most in 10 minutes, by mere seeing the patient and feeling the pulses in the hand, he diagnoses the complaint exactly as it would be found by modern apparatus. Even now every day

in the morning from 5 to 8 A.M. hundreds of patients are forming in queue in his residence for consultation for which he never demands any fees. He is the director of the College of Indigenous Medicines and adviser to the Indigenous Medical Institute. He gave me special encouragement to continue this research.

In the beginning research for medicines for diabetes was started. In India there are three systems of medical practice, called Siddha, Ayurveda and Unani. Amongst these, the Siddha system is the oldest one practiced mostly in South India spreading slowly all over India. The Unani is practiced here and there but mostly in North India, while Ayurveda is practiced throughout India. The Siddha system has got medicines for all diseases of humanity. But the preparations of this system are not standardised as in other systems. A medicine for the same disease is made in different ways by different doctors. While all other systems of medicine have progressed in preparation with the modern scientific way, the Siddha system has not made such progress during the last 300 years. Any medicine, if not prepared according to prescribed methods, is not safe. Recently high officials in the Government, Prime Minister Mr. Nehru our popular governors, Shri V. V. Giri, governor

of Utter Pradesh and Shri Sriprakasa, formerly governor of Madras and now governor of Bombay, Finance Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Andhara Ministers, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi and Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, our state chief Minister Mr. Kamaraj Nadar and other ministers Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker and Mr. C. Subramanyam and also eminent scientists and doctors like Dr. M. S. Thacker, Sir C V. Raman, Dr. M. R. Guruswami Mudaliar, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Dr. Rajan, Dr. R. Subramaniam, Dr. Laxmipathi Mr. T. Siddhalingiah and Dr. B. Ramachandra Rao Ministers of the Mysore State, Kovaikizhar, C. M. Ramachandran Chettiar; B. A., B. L., Dr. C. Nanjundiah, B. A., B. L., of Coimbatore, Dr. V. K. John, Bar-at-Law, M. L. C., Dr. Mathuram Santhosham, Dr. T. Balakrishna Pillai of Goodwin & Co., Dr. Visvanatha Menon of Madras, Dr. B. Venugopal of Kolar Gold Field Hospital, Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly Dr. Sir P. T. Rajan, Bar-at-Law, Madurai and some other doctors in other states are taking keen interest in developing this system of medicine, so that efficient medicines for diseases such as diabetes, asthma, leucorrhoea, cancer, heart diseases etc. can be made available at very cheap cost. For such

research particularly South India, where the climate, hills and plains are so much suited is favourable for the growing of medicinal plants and herbs. If such measures as these have been started 50 or 100 years back, by this time, many useful medicines would have been found out.

I have started an Association namely the Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd. on charitable basis to make research in labour problems and other welfare works. Whatever work or research is done in this association, the results are given free to the public and cannot be sold for profit. Therefore these preparations or publications are given free to all who need them. Many of the patients who came for advice or for the dietic foods, offered payments which were not accepted because of the above. I hope no one will misunderstand me on this point. It is true that this Association accepts some donations. Some patients and their friends here and at other places have sent valuable presents, but, on account of the big volume of these numerous presents I have to decline many of them reluctantly, because of the difficulty of transport, going through the customs and other formalities through several countries. Already I have got numerous boxes to take with me and now also you have brought some presents

for remembrance. Of oourse I will take the small articles and I have to leave the bulky ones here itself. If any one wants to give any help to the Association, I will be too glad to accept the same if they are useful for the laboratory and research work.

In this Association, first we started to find out harmless preparations for diabetes. There are more than 160 indigenous medicines prescribed, from which we selected a few and prepared them as food. Before this was given to the patient, the doctor, two others and myself took the preparation, while we had no disease. We found the medicine did no harm, but on the other hand our health improved. Then this preparation was given to two patients. Both of them were cured. After some time, this preparation was given to two other patients. There was no improvement; the disease was not cured, but the preparation did not do any harm. We had some doubts about the preparation. Further research continued to find out the cause. After one year of rigorous research by our Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, it was found out that one of the main herbs should be removed from the ground during March, April and May to get full benefit. If taken out at other times particularly in November, there was no medicinal property at all in

the herbs. Then also it was found out that in a particular soil only the medicinal content was high. Again it was found out that the plant had the highest medicinal effect both in quality and quantity if grown near a morgosa (Neem Tree) and sandal-wood tree. It was further found out that the plant has to be processed within 28½ hours after removal from the soil. If there be any failure in the above, there will be no medicinal qualities, but there was no harmful effects and it served only as an ordinary food.

After years of reasearch in this way, the diabetic food was made out and given to several patients and all had cent per cent cure except two complicated cases. There are several medicines acting immediately for other diseases, but this preparation acts slowly in the body according to the condition of the patient, duration of the disease and the age of the patient. Ordinarily the lowest time taken for the cure is six weeks and so far the longest period taken is 6 months. I think, perhaps, very severe cases such as I have seen here may take even one year. I want to insist here that this preparation is a food; not a medicine, but the food is able to create newly an energy in the pancreas, so that its function becomes normal. In all the

cases treated in the last five years not a single harmful after-effect has been noticed as is the case with some other present diabetic medicines. On the other hand every patient has become healthier and stronger in addition to the cure of the disease. In a few cases where the preparation was given, when there was no diabetes, the health was much improved. It acts just like any other nutritious food. In some cases a patient should continue the preparation for six months or more. But some such patients after 2 or 3 months after they saw slight improvement discontinued this treatment instead of continuing upto six months. The symptoms returned again and there were complaints that the preparation was not good. But when they were advised to continue again, they were completely cured. Of course this kind of slow progress, which many of you here and other western countries who are always in a hurry in everything, may not like. But one thing must be remembered. So far, there has been no other medicine which cured diabetes completely.

About 4 years back, the C. F. Boehringer and Sons, brought out BZ-55. This medicine was tried by Karl Joachim Fuchs in various ways and finally found out that BZ 55 was remarkably effective in

place of insulin injections. In 1955 after the treatment of more than 50 patients, Berlin physicians recommended the clinical use of this on a large scale. Dr. Ferdinand Bertram and his associates in the Barmbek General Hospital at Hamburg also reported same results in the trial of 82 patients. But they said that this medicine failed in young patients and those affected with severe form of disease. This astonishing result was not believed in U. S. A. because, they remembered the tragic cases of "Synthalin" several years back. Hence Eli Lily and Co. of Indianopolis who brought BZ 55 to U. S. A. had so slow an attitude on this medicine. At this time 40 thousand patients in Germany have taken this drug without serious side effects. But in U. S. A. on trial on thousands of patients, side effects occurred in about 5 per cent of the subjects. In Joslin Clinic in Boston, side effects were noted in about 9 per cent. In nation wide test 8 or 9 deaths had been charged to this drug. Hence BZ 55 was not widely used in U. S. A.

In the same period several trials were made by using onion juice, microbes from the intestines of doves, mushrooms, whortle-berry leaves, carrots, extract of yeast and other native cures from Greece, North Borneo and the jungles of Africa. All

these were ineffective and were dangerous for human use.

At this time Hoechst, Dyestuff Laboratories in Germany brought out a synthetized drug under the name of 'Tolbutamide" and introduced in U. S. A. through Upjohn Co. in the trade name of "Orinase". Dr. C. J. O'Donovan of Upjohn said that the drug has no toxic properties. This was tried by Doctors in Augsburg, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Karlsburg and Munich in 781 diabetic cases with excellent results in more than half. The untoward effects were remarkably slight. The Upjohn scientists tried this drug on dogs, rats, toads, rabbits and chicken. At the end of 1955, preliminary trials were begun at the University of Pitsburg, Western Reserve University, University of Washington, University of Illinois, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston and other centres. Only a few hundred patients were involved in these trials. In 3 months no serious side effects were noted. During 1956, experts continued to issue warnings. Meanwhile investigators published their findings on "Tolbutamide". The reported successful treatments were 34 out of 44 patient by Dr. Arthur Mirsky at the University of Pittsburg, 3 out of 5 by Dr. Lawrence Kinsell at Highland Alameda

Country Hospital in Oakland. 58 out of 75 by Dr. Solsherry at Washington University in St. Louis, 109 out of 143 by Dr. Samuel J. N. Sugar of District of Columbia General Hospital, 25 out of 40 patients by Dr. W. T. W. Clarke at the University of Toronto.

Last year February, Dr. Henry Dolger, Head of the Diabetes Clinic at New York's Mount Sinai Hospital, who tested on more than 700 patients mentioned that "Tolbutamide" was used successfully in the treatment of 70 per cent of all adult patients. Toxic effects affected less than 1 per cent. Dr. Dolger said that "Tolbutamide" will be successful in 4 out of 5 patients over the age of 40. One out of three among those 20 to 40 years of age. He mentioned this oral drug rarely worked juvenile or britle diabetics.

A recent report reveals a synthetic IMIDO UREA preparation known as DB. 1 has helped a few juvenile patients, but has caused nausea and vomitting in several cases. In Joslin Clinic in Boston's Deaconess Hospital, the earlier test on BZ-55 had resulted in 2 deaths and toxic side-effects on 9 per cent of the cases. Dr. Alexander Marble reported that "Tolbutamide" is successful with no

deaths, with minor side-effects – mostly skin rashes in 9/10 of one per cent. He confirmed after one year's trial involving 420 patients that the new compound can reduce blood sugar in majority of middle aged and elderly diabetics and he said that 64 per cent of selected patients achieved good or fair control of sugar in blood and urine. The best results were obtained by him with elders, stable diabetic patients requiring less than 40 units insulin daily.

Meanwhile Upjohn had compiled detailed information on 7147 patients treated by 400 different doctors. 700 were in the age group of 21 to 80 years. 76 per cent of these subjects were termed as good or excellent responses. 3 per cent shown side reactions such as skin-rash, indigestion, nausea or sweet or metallic taste sensation. The understanding was that it cannot work unless atleast some insulin is present. It clearly cannot cure diabetes but must be taken indefinitely. Dietary control is still essential. The use of "Tolbutamide' does not give licence for dietary abuse.

Dr. Ernst Pfeiffer in Frankfurt University Medical Clinic since summer 1955 treated 758 patients in which 78 per cent achieved good control. "Tolbutamide" did no good from the start in 8 per cent of

the cases. In further 8 per cent early good results wore of. A few patients gave it up because of side effects. Other high-lights of Pfeiffer Levain reports "Tolbutamide" is useless for patients before they are about 25 years. It is usually ineffective for those who get diabetes before 40. It is no good for diabetics who are using more than 40 units of insulin daily. With these exclusions the "Tolbutamide" could control half of the estimated 3 million U. S. cases.

All these tests and observations show that these medicines taken by mouth is replacing insulin injections, which itself is a boon. Then is it not the highest boon for the sufferer when a medicine cures the disease completely even though it takes a little longer time? I am claiming a complete cure in my preparation. On account of my limited resources in equipment, time and place, I am not able to produce much more quantity in a short time. If this research and the experiments are taken by Boehringer or Beyer or Hoechst or Upjohn, Eli Lilly or Park Davis or any other competent institutes or persons and if they take interest and come to India and conduct research in the Siddha system, I am sure they can get correct medicines for the complete cure for all the diseases such as diabetes, leucorrhoea, piles, asthma, blood-

pressure, heart-diseases, cancer etc. If a research is made in the plant to increase their power by injections. manure, soil, climate etc., I am sure one can get wonders in the medical world. Perhaps today one may not take note of my statement here on success of plant injections, but I am sure some one in the near future will take interest and continue the research which I have made now and bring the fruits of the research to the needs of humanity. Then he may be awarded the Nobel Prize just like Dr. Frossmann who tried on himself Cordiac Cathetorisation and two Canadian doctors who followed Dr. Frossmann.

Now in this town there are some diabetic patients who have taken this food and have had complete cure. After my last speech here there were more than 300 enquiries for diabetes, Leucorrhoea, piles etc. To some of them the preparation has been given and already there are signs of improvement. As I have already mentioned, this preparation has to be continued for a long time. I have knowledge only in these three preparations namely for diabetes, Leucorrhoea and piles and three or four oils for external application for rheumatism etc., and some powders for cough, tooth and gums troubles and pimples. Many of the patients are thinking that I am an all-round

doctor, came to me for consultation and medicine. Fortunately at that time Dr. Ramasami was here and he gave advices which were useful to the patients. Recently I have given this preparation to two doctors for analysis and their opinion is that the preparations are very good; the report is in German language.

The next research was made in the preparation for Leucorrhoea. This is a common disease and is known here as "white flush" (a dull white semi liquid discharge in the vagina). The pain is not in the place where the discharge is but only in the loins and between shoulder blades and slowly reducing health and weight and pain continuing for several weeks or months and then for a few months the disease disappearing without any symptoms, then again with repetition of the symptoms usually prevailing between 15 and 75 years of age. We have treated about 3000 cases in which only one was below 15 years of age. I understand that about 40% of women suffer from this in Germany and Japan. In U K. and U. S. A. it is about 45%. In India and France about 55%. China and other eastern countries from 50% to 80%. For this disease also, upto now, there is no medicine for a complete cure. We have made a preparation called "Leuco-Dietic-

Food" which acts very sufficiently and cures the disease within 7 days and in severe cases within 15 days. The most important point to be observed is – this preparation is to be taken by mouth **when there is no other disease.** In 1955 several cases have been cured completely in the short average time of 10 days. Now also this preparation is given to several patients. Both these preparations are made entirely from herbs and are harmless and can be taken by any one at any time and in any place. But the Leuco-Dietic-Food must be taken only when there is no other disease. **But if taken when there are other diseases, it is harmful.**

PILES: Though this medicine is made in our laboratory, the formula was given by one Doctor U. K. Nair, who has very good experience in this line. This medicine cures piles in two weeks and has been tried in several cases.

Another simple preparation for pimples, formulae given by Dr. K. Nagarethinam of Kancheepuram, was used by Dr. Penzel in two cases and he reported that it was very effective in both the cases.

There are other oils for external use for Rheumatism and leg pains, which also

are preparations of Dr. Pandit S. S. Anandam. These oils relieve the pain immediately when applied. I am giving below the true translation of the letter of Mr. Peter Sommer dated 27-2-58 written in German language:

"Dear Mr. Naidu, I am glad to inform you that my rheumatic diseases in the knee-joint have ceased within shortest time after I have taken the medicine you gave me. I therefore, thank you most affectionately and remain, Yours faithfully, - Peter Sommer"

There is a cough powder which is made from ordinary leaves available in S. India and used generally by most people as spices in their ordinary food. I have given this powder here to one of my friends who suffered from cough and after a few days he wrote the following letter:

"Otto Natter - To Mr. G. D. Naidu, Hotel Kronenhof, Esslingen/Neckar. Dated 23-1-'58.

"Dear Mr. Naidu, allow me today to address myself to you with a quite particular request!

"One week ago you had the kindness to give me such a black-brown powder for my bad cough which I had to take daily with some butter and bread. I have exactly followed your advices and could just now state as to my greatest pleasure and enjoyment that this kind of medicine did extraordinarily agree with me and started an important improvement of my suffering. I have nearly totally lost the disagreeable pressure upon my chest which had been so burden and troublesome for me since.

"As I could just now state such an excellent effect and result at me I would be highly obliged and grateful to you if you would be kind enough to send me a large quantity of this excellent medicine against your invoice hereover.

"Hoping with pleasure that you will be in the situation to accomplish with my cordial request I tell you all my very best thanks in advance for your kindness and for the troubles you will have with my desire.

"I remain dear Mr. Naidu, with my most cordial greetings – Sincerely yours for ever".

Still several other doctors are making the Siddha medicines. If you ask them any particulars they will gladly give. I give below some names of Siddha doctors: Sadhu V. Narayanaswami, Mr. A. Shanmuga Velan, M. A., F. S. M. C., Dr. Sadhu Devadoss, B. A., M. D., SC., Mr. R. Ravai Manickam Mudaliar, J. P., Dr. W. V. Perumal Mudaliar, Mr. Gajapathi Naicker, B.A., M.L C., Dr. G. Kandaswami Raju, Thiruparankunram; Dr. K. Nagarathinam, Kanchipuram; Dr. R. M. K. V. Sivasubramaniam, Velusamy Siddha Vaidya Sala Palani; Dr. C. K. Kumaraswami Pillai, Coimbatore; Dr. K. A. P. Viswanatham, Trichirapalli; Dr. Rajagopalan, Dhandapani Vaidya Sala, Palni; Dr. K. P. Samy, Malayappasamy Vaidya Sala, Palani; Dr C. S. Uthamarayan, L. I. M., Madras; Dr. Shanmugavelu, L. I. M., Madras; Dr. Devaraj Mudaliar, Gudalur; Dr. Ramasamy Pillai, Namakkal; Dr. P. Muthukaruppa Pillai, Dr. Manickasamy, Madurai; Dr. S. M. Ponniah, L. I. M, Thiruparankunram; Dr. Sathuragunathan, Virudunagar; Dr. Sowmiyanarayanan, Palace Doctor, Pudukkottai; Dr. V. Balaramiah, B. A., B. L., Dindigul; Dr. Kasturi, B. A., B. L., Coimbatore; Dr. S. P. T. Rajan, Tanjore Dist.; Dr. S. R. Kuttiyappa, R. I. M. P., Aravankurichi; Dr. G. B. Nanjundiah, Dharmapuri; Dr. M. Shanmugavelu, Madras; Dr. V. Thangaiah, B. A.,

Kanyakumari; Dr. C. Somasundaram, L.I.M., Puvalur; Dr. A. Z. Mohammed Lathepudeen Sahib, Trichirapalli; Dr. T. P. Jambulingam, Trichirapalli; Dr. Siddhayogi Sundaramahalingam, Tiruppuvanam; Dr. M. R. Kasinathan, Thuraiyur; Dr. M. Thiruvenkatam, Coimbatore; Dr. Sivanandham Pillai, Mayavaram; Dr. Lakshmana Udayar, Salem; Dr. Arjunan, Perur; Dr. R. K. Palaniyappa, Shevapet; Dr. C. R. Venkatesa Chettiar, Udumalpet; Dr. E. V. Ponnusamy Pillai, Erode; Dr. G. Venga Row, Tiruppur; Dr. R. K. Palaniyappa, Salem; Dr. E. Palaniappan, Nagercoil; Dr. P. Kesava Pillai, Tinnevelly; Dr. P. Joseph, Ayurveda Oushadha Sala, Trichur; Yogacharia G. P. Velan, each Doctor has got some best siddha formulae for some diseases. I will give full addresses to Mr. Rudolf Schmidtmann. Apart from these, the Indian Medical Practitioners Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd, of Madras and several Ayurvedic institutions in Baroda and Calcutta, Venkataramana Ayurvedic Dispensary, Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Madras Dr. P. V. Rama Variar of Arya Vaidya Pharmacy, Coimbatore and Dr. A. V. Govinda Menon, Kerala Samaja Ayurvedic Hospital, Shoranur can also give any information on these medicines and they can supply them also. Further you can see this book in my hand published by

Mr. K.A P. Viswanatham, who is an expert in the harmless simple medicines will be very useful for every house to adapt. The difference between this book (Viswanatham's) and the books written by Siddhas is that this book is written in very plain language, which any one can understand and adapt, whereas the methods mentioned in Siddha books are not easily understood unless one has practical experience in their methods. If Viswanatham's book is translated in your language, it can be used in every house, which will avoid many diseases and save time and money Of course, all the ingredients may not be available here. Though these formulae and books were written by 18 Siddha Doctors long long ago. a few only are available now. The most important difference between this oldest system and the other new systems of medicine (Allopathy, Homoepathy etc.) is that you can find a good and sure formulae for any disease in the old system, while in the other systems there are no formulae for cancer, diabetes, heart-attack etc. For instance the Cancer Research Institutes are working very vigorously for several decades to find out a cure. I have read in a paper last year that in England alone 2 million wretched creatures as rabbits, rats and mice have been used for experimental purposes,

but still nothing much has been achieved. In British Isles alone cancer claims about 100 thousand new victims every year of which 48,000 are men. From 1945, until 1957 June, 1,64,475 died in cancer in England and Wales i. e. just over one in every six deaths. Here Medical Research Council is spending £. 390,000 on cancer research in current financial year while 157 thousands were spent 6 years ago. It seems that deaths also are increasing and research expenses also are increasing. After several decades of research, not a single medicine has yet been discovered for complete cure of cancer.

I have here a letter copy of the minutes of the Malabar District Medical Association Meeting held on 27th June, 1931 and this copy was given by Dr. C. V. Narayana Aiyer, Vice-President of the I. M. A., Calicut on 10-3-'52, in which it is mentioned that a doctor cured several cases of cancer in 1931-32. But unfortunately no subsequent research has been made on this medicine. I am sure if any members from concerns or private doctors from here or from any other western country come to India to make the research in this direction, they will get wonderful results. But this work is a tedious one because one cannot achieve results in a short time as they

desire. It may take much time together with involving hard work and heavy expenses. For such research the southern part of India is most suitable in the whole world.

If any one is interested, if you come there for a preliminary visit, I will give my best help during their tour in my country. The climate of our place is not so cold as here and is not so hot as other parts of India or Arabian countries. Except during April and May, the climate throughout the year is very pleasant. We have hill stations as Ooty and Coonoor about 50 miles distance from Coimbatore and this is named as the "Queen of the Hills" in India. Though cold, there is not much snow there. There are other stations as Kodaikanal and Yercaud which are also best summer resorts. In all these hills and in western-ghats we can get various very valuable herbs which nowhere else are available.

In these modern days people do not give proper exercise to the body except some routine movements necessary for their daily avocation due to so many gadgets and automatic machines being available. As sufficient movement or exercise is not given to all parts of the body, many parts become weak and some abnormally strong. To

compensate this, in India people practice "Yoga" excercises. They are designed to keep all parts of body healthy and strong. In addition many diseases are cured. Several authors prescribed various types of "Yoga Asanas". But if a man wants to go through all these even if he starts from birth he will not be able to follow all "asanams" during his life time and he will have very little time left for other things. One eminent Doctor U. Krishna Rao, well-known in the South India, who was minister for industries and who is now the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly introduced to me one friend Dr. C. R. Doraisami who is now more than 80 years of age, who has prescribed a few simple but useful asanas for all people. In his young age after he got his degree in college, he contacted tuberculosis. Then he went behind the Yogis and practiced Yogasanas for many years. His disease was cured and he became strong and healthy and he has published a book also 30 years back. Of course he was not able to attend to any other work till he published the book. Then he analysed the Yogas and made a research to find out which type of Yoga is useful for which disease or complaint and so on and the purpose of these Yogas and what are the benefits of each practice. After 20 years of research he has drawn

out a few, altogether about 15 types which can be practiced by any one within 15 to 20 minutes every day both morning and evening. Amongst these one is definitely suitable for stomach complaints. Another for constipation, another for liver complaints, another for kidney diseases, another for joints and some for improving eye-sight. There is one for stimulating the whole body in the way of complete relaxation. A few days back I showed some of these exercises to some friends who are here. I have taken a film of these exercises. On my return to India I will have a copy of the same to be sent over here. There are other persons such as Yogacharya, Velan and Mrs. Kumarasami of Madras who will give any information if asked for.

On account of very cold climate in these countries most people when they go to bed during nights close all the doors and windows preventing circulation of fresh air. I need not tell you that to keep the body healthy most important thing is pure air together with healthy food and pure water. The most important air is not available for the whole night. In food selection also the food is not well-balanced. Of course this will not apply to all people here. If people take particular care of these little things,

in addition to little exercises, the body can be protected against many pains and diseases. Our friend Mr. Schneider who is front of us was suffering from some pains on account of deficiency in these things. When it was explained to him, in a few days he was able to adjust himself and get better health by observing these simple rules and he is very happy. Before anything else the most important main cause for any disease is the mind. The people here as well as in U. K. and U. S. A. are always highly strong. They get up in the morning in a hurry, take break-fast and tea in a hurry, catching the buses in a hurry, go to work-spots in a hurry, take lunch in a hurry, shopping in a hurry and go throughout the day all in a hurry till they go to bed. If people can avoid this hurry and worry and have some simple exercises and select their daily balanced food, they need not fear for any disease. In India though the people are poor, they take things leisurely and as far as possible live cleanly though they cannot command very many conveniences, but are not mentally worried to the same extent.

I read in the papers that Germany has produced 55,000 million cigarettes last year which is 10% more than 1956 and it comes to about 1000 cigarettes per head. When I

came to Germany in 1932 I could not get cigarettes in all places, but now-a-days even some young girls and boys are smoking even in trains and restaurants. But it is not in the same degree as in U. S. A. I gave a speech in U. S. A. in a big meeting of ladies about "Smoking and Cancer". After that many people who were in that meeting stopped smoking entirely, while others reduced the number of cigarettes to a great extent. I hope Germany also will take steps to stop the smoking habit before it reaches the top level.

I have taken too much advantage of your permission to prolong my speech and I don't want to prolong it any further near the morning of Sunday. Now I have to thank you all, particularly all the doctors and other friends who are engaged in these heavy business engagement for coming to this meeting with much inconvenience to themselves. Also I have to thank Dr. Mouze for taking an interest to analyse these medicines. I thank Mr. Natter, Mr. Ruckle, Mr. Thyrfelder, who helped me during the exhibition time in the selection of machines and other works there. I have to thank Mr. and Mrs. Stoll and Mr. Kurt Stoll and Miss Gerda Stoll for taking much interest in my apprentices who are here for training. I

thank also Mr. and Mrs. Schneider and his son and daughters and other ladies who have been helpful to all our boys during their stay here giving all comforts and looking after their welfare. Finally I thank Mr. and Mrs. Schmidtmann who took responsible part of my work in the business side as well as fixing the places, factories etc. for training of the apprentices and for shipping the machines in time by his influence and inducement and shouldering all other responsible works connected with these matters. I do not know how and in what way I will be able to return his kindness. I have asked him to come to India. Though he has promised several times, he has not been able to do so till now. Hope he will do it in the near future. I have to thank also Mr. Beck who was so kind to introduce me in first meeting in this place and for giving all encouragement here. I thank Mr. Bull and Mr. Hirsh of Boley for presenting me the Esslingen Book during the X-mas time. Further I do not want to forget Mr. Norbishroth and Mr. Horeshay and Mr. Manderbach, who were very helpful in my work and particularly for the training given by Mr Horeshay. I have my best regards to Mr. Hien, Dr. Kolbe, Mr. Hyns, Mr. Kunz, Mr. Brunner, Mr. Sommer and other members of

Friedmann and Mayer at Salzburg, Austria who were so kind to take me and G. D. Gopal to show the whole of their factory at a very inconvenient hour. Besides they have taken my apprentices for training in their fine workshop. I have to thank Mr. Ruth Muller, Mr. Etzel, Mr. Moller, Mr. Edel, who have promised to help the apprentices. Finally I have to thank you all friends here for coming here and spending so much time with me. Now I shall take leave of you. Thanks.

G. D. NAIDU.

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